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Whitehall, June 29.

THE following Addreſs of the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of Milborn Port, has been preſented to the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, Guardian of the Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. by Thomas Medlycott, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, her Majeſty's Lord Chamberlain: Which Addreſs her Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly, and Mr. Medlycott had the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand.

To the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of the ancient Borough of Milborn Port, having a juſt Senſe of the Happineſs we enjoy under the mild and auſpicious Reign of his moſt ſacred Majeſty, do beg Leave, in the moſt dutiful Manner, to return our Thanks and Congratulations for his late paternal Care for the Safety and Well being of theſe Kingdoms, in marrying his Royal Highneſs to a Princeſs, whoſe Virtues ſet her in the faireſt Point of Light; and we humbly hope, the wiſe Intentions of his moſt ſacred Majeſty, and the Expectation of all his faithful Subjects, will be anſwered, by delivering down to lateſt Poſterity the Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover: Which is the ſincere and hearty Wiſh of, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects and Servants.

Petersbourg, June 5. On Wedneſday laſt, the 2d Inſtant, in the Morning, Felt Marſhal Count Munich's Adjutant-General arrived here, with the great and agreeable News, that his Excellency and the Prince of Heſſe-Hombourg, with about 30000 regular Troops, and 15000 Coſſacks, (the reſt of the Army not being come up,) attacked on the 20th paſt, by Break of Day, the Earthen Wall called the Perecop, poſſeſſed by the Tartars, which is eight Fathom high, and about five Engliſh Miles long, reaching from the Palus Meotis to the Black Sea, which is a very deep dry Ditch, 25 Fathom broad; and that the Ruſſians, with their Chevaux de Frize and Pikes fixed together, inſtead of Ladders, had ſcaled the ſaid Wall, and made themſelves Maſters thereof, after a Diſpute of four or five Hours, notwithſtanding it was defended by above 80000 Tartars and Turks, at the Head of which was the Tartar Cham. That what greatly contributed to the taking this important Paſs with ſo much Eaſe, was Felt-Marſhal Munich's having made a falſe Attack at the End of the Wall, where the Tartar Cham was, in Perſon, which drew the greateſt Strength of the Turks and Tartars to that Side, and by this Stratagem, the Weſt End being not ſo well guarded, the Ruſſians got over the Wall there; which they had no ſooner done, than the Tartar Cham and his Troops fled with ſuch Precipitation, that Seventy Pieces of their Cannon were taken by the Muſcovites, as was alſo the Cham's Tent, two of his Coaches, and all his Baggage. A great many Janizaries were killed in the Action, and ſeveral others made Priſoners of War, in four or five of the Towers that are on the Wall. About two Hours after the Arrival of the above Account here, the Cannon of the Citadel and Admiralty were fired, and her Czarian Majeſty went to the Church in the Citadel to return Almighty God Thanks for the great Advantage her Arms had gained over the Tartars.

Hambourg, June 28, *N. S.* The Length of the King of Denmark's Illneſs, together with the Want of Forage and Proviſions, having obliged the Court to think of ſending the Troops (which on their Return from the Rhine encamped near Ottenſen) into their reſpective Quarters, the Secretary at War reviewed the Foot ſome Days ago, and the Horſe Yeſterday, ſince when they have begun to march off; ſo that the whole Camp will probably be diſperſed by To-morrow. The Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded between the Crown of Denmark and this City of Hambourg, were duly exchanged on the 25th Inſtant, and the Senate here have publiſhed an Edict (to take Place the 25th of June next Year) whereby the current Bank, and the Money Edict relating to it, are aboliſhed, and the Daniſh Coin reſtored to the ſame free Courſe which it had here till the Year 1710. His Daniſh Majeſty, upon ſigning the Ratifications above-mentioned, gave Orders for opening the Commerce with this City, and accordingly the Guards which were poſted to prevent the Exportation of any Goods from hence into the King of Denmark's Dominions, were removed; and it is now looked upon, that the whole Affair of the Diſputes which have been ſo long troubleſome between his Daniſh Majeſty and this Town, is as good as finiſhed, what remains to be adjuſted by ſeparate Articles being of no great Conſequence, and there being no Doubt but the Senate will continue to uſe ſuch a diſcreet Behaviour in thoſe and other Matters, that they may entirely regain the good Graces of his Daniſh Majeſty, and live in good Neighbourhood with that Prince. The Senate's Edict is dated the 25th, the Day that the King of Denmark ſigned the Ratification of the Convention, but it was not publiſhed till the Day following, and the ſame Evening Orders were ſent to Denmark to releaſe the Hambourger Ships at Copenhagen.

Hambourg, July 5, *N. S.* The King of Denmark having recovered Strength within theſe few Days paſt, and being now entirely rid of his Diſtemper, has appointed To-morrow to give Audience to the foreign Miniſters.

Hague,